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<div>7590 02/20/2008 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400</div>			<div>EXAMINER BATURAY, ALICIA</div>	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/981,392
Filing Date: October 17, 2001
Appellant(s): SIMPSON, SHELL S.

MAILED

FEB 20 2008

Technology Center 2100

Charles W. Griggers
(Registration # 47,283)
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 23 October 2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 28 April 2006.

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(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

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(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

U.S. 6,369,909	Shima	04-2002
U.S. 6,438,584	Powers	08-2002
U.S. 6,615,234	Adamske et al.	09-2003
U.S. 6,631,200	Savoray et al.	10-2003

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-7, 11-13, 18-23, 25-35, 37-43, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being over by Adamske et al. (U.S. 6,615,234) and further in view of Savoray et al. (U.S. 6,631,200).

Claims 8, 14-16, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray and further in view of Powers (U.S. 6,438,584).

Claims 9, 10, 36, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray and further in view of Shima (U.S. 6,369,909).

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray in view of Powers and further in view of Shima.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7, 11-13, 18-23, 25-35, 37-43, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being over by Adamske et al. (U.S. 6,615,234) and further in view of Savoray et al. (U.S. 6,631,200).

Adamske teaches the invention described as claimed including delivering an electronic document over a network and printing in hard copy form at a remote destination. The system described also includes a collaborative signature feature that allows each signatory to sign the document electronically (see "Summary of the Invention").

3. As to claim 1, Adamske teaches a client program in a web-based environment (Adamske, Fig. 2, element 11; col. 4, lines 42-44), a method for controlling production and display of an image represented by data generated at a source service (Adamske, col. 6, lines 18-21), the data representing at least in part a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36), the method comprising the steps of: accessing the source service (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-48); dynamically generating a printable version of the image represented by the data at the source service under interactive control of the client

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program, the printable version including the predetermined graphic symbol referencing the particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-67); referencing the printable version of the image represented by the data from a composition stored in an imaging store (Adamske, col. 8, lines 63-67); accessing the composition from a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then forwarding the printable version of the represented image to the destination service and then producing the represented image including the predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by the client program (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

4. As to claim 2, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the represented image comprises a document (Adamske, col. 3, lines 27-30).

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5. As to claim 3, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 2, including the method where the document is selected from the group consisting of legal instruments, financial instruments, governmental instruments, money orders, wills, and checks (Adamske, col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 4).
6. As to claim 4, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the predetermined graphic symbol comprises a symbol of authentication (Adamske, col. 8, line 67 – col. 9, line 2).
7. As to claim 5, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 4, including the method where the symbol of authentication comprises at least one signature (Adamske, col. 8, line 67 – col. 9, line 2).
8. As to claim 6, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36).

Adamske does not explicitly teach the symbol set as a font.

However, Savoray teaches the method where the particular symbol set is a font (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

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9. As to claim 7, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the predetermined graphic symbol comprises a predetermined string of characters (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-27).
10. As to claim 11, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the printable version of the represented image does not exist prior to the dynamically generating at the source service under interactive control of the client program (Adamske, col. 5, lines 15-24).
11. As to claim 12, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where a web content acting on behalf of an accessed destination service generates a display at the client program comprising controls that include user selectable production options and a preview version of the represented image based upon the user selected options and upon the capabilities of a production device represented by the accessed destination service (Adamske, Fig. 3; col. 5, lines 6-14).
12. As to claim 13, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the method where the production device comprises a print destination, where the web content is an executable content acting on behalf of the accessed destination service representing the print destination, and where the preview version of the represented image sequentially changes dynamically, based upon the capabilities of print destinations sequentially accessed

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through multiple destination services, prior to forwarding the printable version of the represented image to a destination service (Adamske, col. 3, line 64 – col. 4, line 8).

13. As to claim 18, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the method where the preview version of the image is retrieved by the accessed destination service from the imaging store (Adamske, col. 8, lines 63-67).

14. As to claim 19, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the method where the client program accesses the destination service using an access technique selected from the group consisting of redirection by a second executable content and directly addressing the destination service via a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) (Adamske, col. 8, lines 54-63).

15. As to claim 20, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 19, including the method where the client program accesses the imaging store via the second executable content (Adamske, col. 6, lines 10-15).

16. As to claim 21, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the printable version of the represented image is stored in a graphic store associated with the imaging store and managed indirectly from the client program (Adamske, col. 6, lines 10-15).

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17. As to claim 22, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the imaging store is associated with a user's identity (Adamske, col. 8, lines 29-45).
18. As to claim 23, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 22, including the method where the user's identity is accessed by an executable content acting on behalf of the destination service (Adamske, col. 8, lines 54-67).
19. As to claim 25, Adamske teaches a system for controlling printing and display of an image in a distributed computing environment, comprising: a first computer (Adamske, Fig. 2, element 11; col. 4, lines 42-44); a second computer accessible from the first computer and operable to provide a first executable content to the first computer in response to a request from the first computer (Adamske, Fig. 2, element 22; col. 4, lines 51-53); the second computer further operable to dynamically generate and display a printable version of data representing the image under the interactive control of the first computer via the first executable content, the represented image comprising at least in part a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-67); an imaging store accessible from the second computer and operable to access and store a composition referencing the printable version of the data (Adamske, Fig. 2, element 26; col. 6, lines 10-12); and at least one destination computer accessible from the first computer and operable to access the composition, the destination computer representing a production device, such that, if the at least one the destination computer contains the particular symbol set, then the

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production device represented by the at least one the destination computer is operable to produce the represented image including printing the predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control of the first computer (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

20. As to claim 26, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the method where the represented image comprises a document (Adamske, col. 3, lines 27-30).

21. As to claim 27, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 26, including the method where the document is selected from the group consisting of legal instruments, financial instruments, governmental instruments, money orders, wills, and checks (Adamske, col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 4).

22. As to claim 28, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the predetermined graphic symbol comprises at least one signature (Adamske, col. 8, line 67 – col. 9, line 2).

Adamske does not explicitly teach the symbol set as a font.

However, Savoray teaches the method where the particular symbol set is a font (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

23. As to claim 29, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the second computer comprises the first computer (Adamske, col. 4, lines 44-52).

24. As to claim 30, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the second computer comprises the destination computer (Adamske, col. 4, lines 44-52).

25. As to claim 31, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the first computer comprises the destination computer (Adamske, col. 3, line 61 – col. 4, line 8).

26. As to claim 32, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the imaging store is associated with a graphic store configured to receive and store the printable version of the data, the first computer operable to manage indirectly the imaging store and the graphic store (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-67).
27. As to claim 33, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the system where the at least one the destination computer is operable to access the printable version of the data in the imaging store (Adamske, col. 6, lines 3-15).
28. As to claim 34, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 33, including the method where the imaging store is associated with a user's identity (Adamske, col. 8, lines 29-45).
29. As to claim 35, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 34, including the system where the at least one destination computer is operable to access the user's identity using a process selected from the group consisting of directly accessing and accessing via executable content running in the first computer (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-67).
30. As to claim 37, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 33, including the method where the production device comprises a print destination, where the web content is an executable content acting on behalf of the accessed destination service representing the print destination, and where the preview version of the represented image sequentially

changes dynamically, based upon the capabilities of print destinations sequentially accessed through multiple destination services, prior to forwarding the printable version of the represented image to a destination service (Adamske, col. 3, line 64 – col. 4, line 8).

31. As to claim 38, Adamske teaches in a distributed computing environment, a computer (Adamske, Fig. 2, element 11; col. 4, lines 42-44) for controlling production and display of an image represented by data generated at a source service (Adamske, col. 6, lines 18-21), the data representing at least in part a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36), the computer operable to: access the source service (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-48); interactively direct the source service to dynamically generate a printable version of the represented image, the printable version including the predetermined graphic symbol referencing the particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 46-67); reference the printable version of the represented image via a composition stored in an imaging store (Adamske, col. 8, lines 63-67); access a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set, then interactively directing the destination service exclusively to access and produce the printable version of the represented image, including the predetermined graphic symbol (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

32. As to claim 39, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 38, including the method where the represented image comprises a document (Adamske, col. 3, lines 27-30).
33. As to claim 40, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 39, including the method where the document is selected from the group consisting of legal instruments, financial instruments, governmental instruments, money orders, wills, and checks (Adamske, col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 4).
34. As to claim 41, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 38, including the method where the predetermined graphic symbol comprises a symbol of authentication (Adamske, col. 8, line 67 – col. 9, line 2).
35. As to claim 42, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 41, including the method where the symbol of authentication comprises at least one signature (Adamske, col. 8, line 67 – col. 9, line 2).

36. As to claim 43, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 34, including a symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36)

Adamske does not explicitly teach the symbol set as a font.

However, Savoray teaches the method where the particular symbol set is a font (Powers, col. 8, lines 8-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

37. As to claim 46, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 38, including the method where a web content acting on behalf of an accessed destination service generates a display at the client program comprising controls that include user selectable production options and a preview version of the represented image based upon the user selected options and upon the capabilities of a production device represented by the accessed destination service (Adamske, Fig. 3; col. 5, lines 6-14).

38. Claims 8, 14-16, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray and further in view of Powers (U.S. 6,438,584).

39. As to claim 8, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 7, including the method where the predetermined graphic symbol comprises a predetermined string of characters (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-27).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the predetermined string of characters comprising of identification numbers, sequence numbers, dates, graphic coordinates, geographic coordinates, and codes.

However, Powers teaches the method where the predetermined string of characters comprises a string of alphanumeric characters selected from the group consisting of identification numbers, sequence numbers, dates, graphic coordinates, geographic coordinates, and codes (Powers, col. 8, lines 32-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske and Savoray in view of Powers in order to have the predetermined string of characters include identification numbers, sequence numbers, dates,

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graphic coordinates, geographic coordinates, and codes. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

40. As to claim 14, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, the preview version of the represented image sequentially changes dynamically (Adamske, col. 3, line 64 – col. 4, line 8).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the preview version changing as the user makes changes to it.

However, Powers teaches the method where the preview version changes dynamically, dependent on interactive user control settings at the client program (Powers, col. 10, lines 14-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske and Savoray in view of Powers in order to allow the preview

version to change as the user makes changes to it. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

41. As to claim 15, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the predetermined graphic symbol being displayed only when the client program accesses a service that contains the symbol set.

However, Powers teaches the method where the predetermined graphic symbol is displayed only when the client program accesses a destination service that contains the particular symbol set (Powers, col. 7, lines 32-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske and Savoray in view of Powers in order to restrict the access

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to the predetermined graphic symbol, allowing it only to be displayed when the client program accesses a service that contains the symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

42. As to claim 16, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach not displaying the predetermined symbol.

However, Powers teaches the method where the predetermined graphic symbol is not displayed (Powers, col. 10, lines 18-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske and Savoray in view of Powers in order to not display the

predetermined symbol. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

43. As to claim 24, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 22, including where the imaging store is associated with a user's identity (Adamske, col. 8, lines 29-45).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the user's identity being accessed directly by the destination service.

However, Powers teaches the method where the user's identity is accessed directly by the destination service (Power, col. 6, lines 19-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske and Savoray in view of Power in order to enable the user's identity to be accessed directly by the destination service. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

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44. Claims 9, 10, 36, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray and further in view of Shima (U.S. 6,369,909).

45. As to claim 9, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 1, including accessing the composition from a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then forwarding the printable version of the represented image to the destination service and then producing the represented image including the predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by the client program (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach printing the document without the predetermined graphic.

However, Shima teaches where, if the destination service does not contain the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the

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represented image, then producing the represented image excluding the predetermined graphic symbol (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Shima in order enable printing of the document without the predetermined graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

46. As to claim 10, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 9, including accessing the composition from a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then forwarding the printable version of the represented image to the destination service and then producing the represented image including the predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by the client program (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical

symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the use of a substitute graphic.

However, Shima teaches the method where, if the destination service does not contain the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then producing a substitute graphic symbol in place of the predetermined graphic symbol by using a substitute symbol set (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Shima in order to enable the use of a substitute graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

47. As to claim 36, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 25, including at least one destination computer accessible from the first computer and operable to access the composition, the destination computer representing a production device, such that, if the at least one the destination computer contains the particular symbol set, then the production device represented by the at least one the destination computer is operable to produce the represented image including printing the predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control of the first computer (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach printing the document without the predetermined graphic.

However, Shima teaches where, if the destination service does not contain the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then producing the represented image excluding the predetermined graphic symbol (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Shima in order enable printing of the document without the predetermined graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

48. As to claim 44, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 38, including access a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set, then interactively directing the destination service exclusively to access and produce the printable

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version of the represented image, including the predetermined graphic symbol (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach printing the document without the predetermined graphic.

However, Shima teaches where, if the destination service does not contain the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then producing the represented image excluding the predetermined graphic symbol (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Shima in order enable printing of the document without the predetermined graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

49. As to claim 45, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 44, including access a destination service; and if the destination service contains the particular symbol set, then interactively directing the destination service exclusively to access and produce the printable version of the represented image, including the predetermined graphic symbol (Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach the use of a substitute graphic.

However, Shima teaches the method where, if the destination service does not contain the particular symbol set and if the destination service is instructed to produce the printable version of the represented image, then producing a substitute graphic symbol in place of the predetermined graphic symbol by using a substitute symbol set (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Shima in order to enable the use of a substitute graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an

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environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

50. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamske in view of Savoray in view of Powers and further in view of Shima.

51. With respect to claim 17, Adamske teaches the invention described in claim 16, including a predetermined graphic symbol referencing a particular symbol set (Adamske, col. 8, lines 24-36).

Adamske does not explicitly teach mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set.

However, Savoray teaches where the particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing the predetermined graphic symbol on the represented image (Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Adamske in view of Savoray in order to enable mapping a graphical symbol to a symbol set. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for authentication and verification of the author of the document.

The combination of Adamske and Savoray does not explicitly teach not displaying the predetermined symbol.

However, Powers teaches the method where the predetermined graphic symbol is not displayed (Powers, col. 10, lines 18-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske and Savoray in view of Powers in order to not display the predetermined symbol. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide routing and delivery of electronic communications.

The combination of Adamske, Savoray and Powers does not explicitly teach the use of a proxy graphic.

However, Shima teaches the method where, if the client program accesses a destination service that contains the particular symbol set, a proxy graphic symbol is displayed in place of the predetermined graphic symbol, the proxy graphic symbol when displayed providing affirmation that the particular symbol set is contained in the destination service (Shima, col. 10, lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Adamske, Savoray and Powers in view of Shima in order to enable the use of a proxy graphic. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide an environment capable of receiving and printing a composite document containing a plurality of resources of various file formats.

(10) Response to Argument

The examiner summarizes the various points raised by the appellant and addresses them individually.

(A) Appellant Argues: Adamske in view of Savoray does not teach or suggest at least “wherein said particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing said predetermined graphic symbol on said represented image,” or all of the remaining features of claim 1, such as the step of: if said destination service contains said particular symbol set and if said destination service is instructed to produce said printable version of said represented image, then forwarding said printable version of said represented image to said destination service and then producing said presented image including said predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by said client program, wherein said particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing said predetermined graphic symbol on said represented image.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that the limitation “if said destination service contains said particular symbol set and if said destination service is instructed to produce said printable version of said represented image, then forwarding said printable version of said represented image to said destination service and then producing said presented image including said predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by said client program, wherein said particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing said predetermined graphic symbol on said represented image”

is a conditional limitation, and thus if the initial condition (if said destination service contains said particular symbol set) is not met, then everything else after the “if” is not required by the claim. Applicant admits that the examiner’s references meet every other limitation of the claim (“Whereas, the claimed subject matter discloses a method in which a printable version of an image is generated at a source service, where the image includes a predetermined graphic symbol. The graphic symbol references a particular symbol set” – see Appeal Brief, page 9, lines 15-18). So when the condition is not met, the examiner has clearly shown the cited references meet the claimed limitations.

Moreover, the examiner respectfully submits that the cited references meet the conditional limitations. The combination of Adamske and Savoray teaches if said destination service contains said particular symbol set and if said destination service is instructed to produce said printable version of said represented image (the document will be held at the web-server until all designated signatories have signed and verified the signatures), then forwarding said printable version of said represented image to said destination service (At that point, web server will release the document for delivery to destination printer) and then producing said presented image including said predetermined graphic symbol under interactive control by said client program (Accordingly, the hard copy delivered to the recipient(s) will have all required signatures upon delivery - see Adamske, col. 9, lines 19-28), wherein said particular symbol set identifies mapping characteristics for producing said predetermined graphic symbol on said represented image (the conversion of the signature raster image into a font by "hinting"...hinted image is saved to a secure electronic signature file in a font format - see Savoray, col. 4, lines 39-46).

So even if the conditional limitation is interpreted to always be required by the claim, it is shown that the examiner has met these claim limitations in view of the prior art.

(B) Appellant Argues: Claim 17 recites “wherein, if said client program accesses a destination service that contains said particular symbol set, a proxy graphic symbol is displayed in place of the predetermined graphic symbol, said proxy graphic symbol when displayed providing affirmation that said particular symbol set is contained in the destination service,” which is not taught or suggested by the prior art. For example, Shima contrastly discloses use of a proxy symbol when a printer is ****unable**** to render a resource. See col. 10, lines 40-46. Diversely, claim 17 recites the use of a proxy graphic symbol when the client program ****contains**** the particular symbol set. Further, the advisory action “submits that Shima does not preclude the printer from containing the particular symbol set, but just that the printer might not contain the software to render the symbol set properly”” which respectively seems illogical and contrarily to the teachings of Shima.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that the limitation

“wherein, if said client program accesses a destination service that contains said particular symbol set, a proxy graphic symbol is displayed in place of said predetermined graphic symbol, said proxy graphic symbol when displayed providing affirmation that said particular symbol set is contained in said destination service,”

is a conditional limitation, and thus if the initial condition (if said client program accesses a destination service that contains said particular symbol set) is not met, then everything else after the “if” is not required by the claim. So when the condition is not met, the examiner has clearly shown the cited references meet the claimed limitations.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Alicia Baturay/

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31 December 2007

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